

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1912.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.	
DAILY, Per Month	5
DAILY, Per Year 6	0
SUNDAY, Per Year 2	0
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8	0
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	7
Postage to foreign countries added.	Ī

able to THE SUN. Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, William C. Reick, 170 Vassau street: Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell. sau street; Secretary, Chester S. Lord, 170

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre. Washington office, Hibbs Building.

Brooklyn office, 105 Livingston street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

THE DEADLIEST OF ALL PAR-ALLELS.

President Roosevelt's Decision on November 8, 1904.

"Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomina-

Ex-President Roosevelt's Decision on February 25, 1912. "I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me.

The Egoist.

We are asked to say what we think of Colonel ROOSEVELT'S opinion of the New York newspapers as expressed by him in his published letter to Mr. FRANK MUNSEY.

To the best of our knowledge and be lief we are not thinking at all on that

What we are thinking about in regard to the document in question is of philological and psychological interest. In this single epistle to a friend the first personal pronoun singular, denoting seventy-one times.

The record, we venture to say, has never, in the history of the English language, been exceeded or even equalled by any political person in any letter of the same length.

The issue of the campaign for the nomination is in the Munsey letter. It is the personal issue—the first personal pronoun issue.

Yesterday.

If such a day as yesterday dared to show itself often on this estimable planet the milk of human kindness would turn to vinegar; men would lose their faith even in large, helpful, goodcozing souls like the Hon. SETH LOW and the Grand Young Man of Indiana; the good would despair of sweet, saving, sacred "causes," such as simplified spelling, the initiative and referendum, those heavenly twins; strong men might seek stronger drink or run amuck and apankhurst, devastating the world. Yet years. t car drivers and conductors and let live yesterday; policemen, healthy souls that they are, were even a little more amiable than usual at the crossings; commuters tapped their "rubbers" on the curb, and having darkly dreamed of railroads choked with snow of a wild evening in town, trailed home meekly as usually, broke their necks not more than two or three times on the way, wiped their feet at the home stretch with extra meticulosity, by habit and by special request from the unexpressive she and boss.

Raw, raw, raw! raw as a barked knuckle, cold as the feet of all the multitude of exes that tread the road to Oyster Bay and the throne; miscellaneously disagreeable like a porcupine planting quills in his enemy, like the grip, like chills and fever in a prohibition State, like JOE BAILEY when he is natural. Not a bad day, yet a good deal worse than much worse days.

To the philosophic New Yorker such a day, indeed any day of March snow, however feeble, has its compensations, yes, its delights. How many hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers said:

Well, it begins like a blizzard, all right. Begins to look like a blizzard, doesn't it?" "Hope this isn't going to be a blizzard." "I remember the blizzard of 1888."

Romantic humbug, avaunt! Even if you're old enough to remember it, you don't. No New Yorker remembers anything. You may have asked your wife when you got home last night; you may have asked your waiter, if he is of the old school, but you don't know the day of the month of the blizzard. No. though "reminiscences" of your heroic sufferings and conduct in that fell storm-you were able to get to the club, though not to work-bore your descendants unutterably and inter-

minably. I thought at one time we were going to have a regular blizzard." So to-day the millions have matter, as they had yesterday, for inspired conversation, and therefore cause for thanks.

Pankhurst's Disease.

R is an obnoxious custom of doctors discoverer's name. Hence we find in Parkinson's disease, characterized also by constant muscular agitation. All guished Englishmen; singularly enough "agitation." Why may not in this day of righting woman's wrongs diseases be named after their feminine discoverers, especially when the latter are themselves typical examples of the

pankhurstalis, named after the distinguished agitator and window smashing leader Mrs. PANKHURST. The first our country these many years, doing inspirited with the prospect of victory. endless harm to the fair fame of men Among its Liberal members it has and women; the last threatens to mi- aroused the bitter antagonism of the

our high ideals of womanhood. Considering the impression made by London. Indeed, a change has already by-elections are indicative. come over our women, if their conduct and speeches and wranglings on the suffrage question, upon which we do not propose to utter one word, may be taken as a sign of the times. What would the spirit of IAN MACLAREN behold if, like Peter Grimm's, it visited this city now? Would it find the following description of our women, written by him only a few years ago, as true as it

was at that time? " From end to end of America woman is respected, protected, served, honored. If she enters an elevator every man uncovers; any man daring to annoy a woman would come to grief. In society she holds court, every man listening to her, deferring to her, reflecting her. Perhaps the American woman may be unconsciously exacting at times: it is the penalty of absolute monarchy. Perhaps the men exceed in deference when they allow the women to read for them and think for them in everything except politics. . . Perhaps the American loyalist might do his ruler true service and safeguard her from selfishness by an occasional and quite limited assertion of the rights of man. . . It must be good for a strong and restless people to be possessed with noble ideals of woman. The woman cult in the States is in itself a civiligation, and next door to a religion.

When woman enters the tumult of the mart and the hustings what encroachwoman cult"? The former is claimed Colonel ROOSEVELT himself, is repeated is regarded as imperative by the suffraby Colonel ROOSEVELT one hundred and gists by reason of the former. It is to be hoped that the women of this country will at least preserve the dignity of their station and trust to evolution rather than revolution in all matters pertaining to their welfare, which is synonymous with the general welfare.

What evolution has accomplished for women the slightest research in the customs and habits of peoples may demonstrate. One example affecting every woman who appreciates dress—and they all do-may suffice. The sumptuary laws of EDWARD III. prescribed that "wives and daughters of servants are not permitted to wear veils above twelvepence in value, and handicraftsmen's and yeoman's wives are not permitted to wear silk veils." Nor was any wife of a knight with a rental of less than 200 marks a year permitted to wear fur. Any one watching the outpouring of domestics from the morning mass may become convinced that at least in this very important regard there has been a

The British Reaction.

The defeat of a Liberal candidate for Parliament in a district in which he was chosen unopposed at the last general election, and in which a Liberal majority is almost a traditional affair, serves to call attention to the declining fortunes of the present coalition of parties which governs Great Britain. The fact that this is the sixth successive loss will also indicate how rapidly the huge majority of a year ago is disintegrating.

The immediate occasion of this latest defeat in a Manchester district is plainly the coal strike. Opinions as to the merits of the questions now at issue vary, but the extent of the unanimity of condemnation for the Asquith Ministry because of its failure to avert the strike. its failure to begin its efforts to prevent this national calamity until it was too late, is plainly revealed in British newspapers.

The fact is that the dilemma of the coalition Government is such as to make any prompt and efficient action impossible. At the close of the last general election the Liberal and Conservative parties each had 272 seats in the House of Commons, and the remaining 126 were divided between Labor and Irish members, upon whose support the Liberals depended for a majority and by whose grace they ruled. To-day the balance has shifted and the Liberals, as a result of by-elections, are in a minority. In consequence, the influence of the Labor and Irish elements has increased.

But the sympathy and support of the Labor members of Parliament is plainly with the strikers, and it is to the paralyzing influence of this faction of the coalition that must be ascribed the failure of the Asquith Ministry to take drastic measures to prevent an interruption of national industry by coal miners. Such a step would have cost the Asquith Government the support of the whole block of Labor members and its majority would have fallen from 114 to 30, a breaking point at the present crisis.

On the other hand the subserviency of the Ministry to the Irish is even more complete. If JOHN REDMOND should What city other than Philadelphia can to give a newly discovered disease the take the Irish members over to the Con- boast a Mayor willing to deprive himself servatives, as a revenge for a refusal of any opportunity to instruct, admonish the books Bell's mania, Sydenham's of Mr. Asquith to comply with his disease (which is St. Vitus's dance) and home rule demands, the coalition would be in the minority and would number fifty-four less than the Conservativethese diseases are named after distin- Irish combine. It is plain then that the Liberal element is entirely at the mercy they are all manifested by some form of of John Redmond on the one hand and besides English. But he recognizes DAVID LAOYD GEORGE on the other.

failed to meet a great crisis. Having of the world's development will be a in a year passed all records in the amount boon and a blessing. Perhaps he of radical and extreme legislation which aspires to higher political honors. Posit has enacted, now, at the moment sibly he conceives himself to be the dark

covery within one month! The first was mendous labor revolt because it was that eminent English gossip Mrs. in Parliament and feared to diminish GRUNDY; the second is Psychopathia its majority by displaying any lack of sympathy with the extreme demands of the coal miners.

To-day the Asquith Ministry faces a of these obsessions had been diffused in Conservative party united and again grate into our glorious land and subvert more moderate by its subservience to Labor and Irish leaders in Parliament. Signs of other than Parliamentary Mrs. PANKHURST upon our lovely but origin are not lacking that Great Britimpressionable women during her re- ain, for the moment at least, has had its lic mind since the latest outbreak of the general election now would hardly fail window smashing and rowdy mania in to bring a change in party control, if

Dead Straight and Clean Game. There is the testimony of Colonel ROOSEVELT to the kind of man the Hon HENRY LEWIS STIMSON is. The Colone has testified that Mr. STIMSON "has always done what he says," and that "he is not only a dead straight man but he is clean game." The testimony of Mr. STIMSON to the kind of President Mr. TAFT has made is therefore the testimony of a truthful man and an inflexibly honest man. In advocating at Chicago the renomination of President TAFT Mr. STIMSON said:

" I am now and always have been a progressive. I am for Mr. TAFT because I believe that he has faithfully carried out this progressive faith of the Republican party; that his Administration stands for orderly, permanent progress in our national Government, and that to refuse him the nomina tion on the assertions that have been made against him would be a blow to that progress and would put a premium upon hasty and

The assertions that have been made against the President emanated from self-seeking minority of the Republican party, whose cause Colonel Rooss-VELT has made his own, and by so doing he has given his countenance and support to their criticisms, which Mr. ments may we not experience upon our STIMSON maintains are hasty and unfounded. They are progressives only to be a necessary manifestation of if clamor is progressive; Mr. TAPT has changed economic conditions; the latter initiative and accomplishment to show for the faith that is in him. As Mr. STIMSON said in his address at Chicago:

"The conduct of the Government has been quiet but effective; the conduct of his Administration intelligent, watchful and dignified. Wherever mistakes have been made law of 1910 was not involved in the Lamthey have been promptly and thoroughly

A "dead straight" man could not desert such an Administration to oblige a friend of long standing. A "clean game" man could not remain silent when that friend was intriguing against that Administration and trying to undermine it.

The Question at Lawrence.

However interesting the tales of opsion recited before the House Committee on Rules by striking mill workers from Lawrence may be, they should not be permitted to obscure the only important legal question that in this whole sorry business concerns the nation outside of Massachusetts. That is whether sons ostensibly free and guiltless of any offence against the law.

For assaults and trespasses the statutes of Massachusetts provide ample punishment and redress for the injured parties. Neither peace officers, militia- a frazzle! men nor private watchmen are above the processes of the courts. Their alleged misconduct may safely be left for the State and the local authorities to treat appropriately. But if by any chicane or violence a situation has been created in which a condition of practical serfdom exists, it is a subject for consideration by the whole nation.

Pending the disclosure of the facts in the case there are a great many persons not inordinately curious, whose intellectual longings would be gratified if it were made known by what particular asylum or council of imbeciles the city authorities and the mill owners of Lawrence were guided during the early weeks of this year.

When Did History Begin?

The subjoined reflection on the pose bilities and probabilities of the national political campaign of 1912 is credited to the chairman of the Only Honest Man's New York committee:

"Whoever is nominated by the Republicans is going to have a hard fight, but the easiest Democrat they would have to face is Representative UNDERWOOD. He has been connected with revenue legislation, a subject which has proved hazardous to all men in public life."

And the Only Honest Man was elected to the office of Vice-President on a ticket at the head of which was the drop fell. name of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the chairman of the committee that drew the McKinley tariff law!

Mayor Blankenburg's Decision

There will be general and enthusiastic approval of the Hon. RUDOLPH BLANK-ENBURG's decision not to answer letters written to him in any language except English. It is the first evidence offered recently by any man in public life of an appreciation of the virtues of silence. reprove or chastise?

It is not inability to read languages other than English that has led Mayor BIANKENBURG to his decision. His native tongue he understands perfectly. He has acquired a knowledge of others that any contribution, however slight, In this embarrassing situation it has to the sum total of quiet at this period This is our apology for adding another when its own programme calls for the horse that may win a nomination in his

to The Sun's medical discoveries, and passage of a home rule bill, the Asquith party convention. It may be that his right proud are we of this second dis-Government has failed to avoid a tre-present announcement is merely preliminary to the original and highly to Psychopathia grundialis, named after politically dependent upon Labor voters be desired proclamation that he will set an example to all other Mayors, Governors, Presidents and aspirants for political honors and keep silent in all

languages. A man of proper years and accumulated wisdom, a man who has shown his understanding of what his neighbors want, a man of strength of character, we salute Mayor BLANKENBURG and hope that the precedent he has estab-lished may never be reversed by initiative, referendum or recall.

Soldiers' letters have long been a pic cent visit, fears for the spread of P. fill of radicalism, which at moments has turesque and well advertised detail of pankhurstalis may well agitate the pub- closely approximated revolution. A modern warfare, but the Italian Government is taking a new step in collecting the communications written by soldiers

> French Africa is now to have airports has been established and after trials the attempt is to be made to maintain a service between Biskra at the end of the railroad and Timbuktu on the Niger. Between these two points sta-tions will be established at the cases of Tuggurt, Wargla and In Salah. A second

The bill making it a misdemeanor to pretend to tell the future should be extended to cover straw ballots and then

My attitude is not a pose." Then it is not natural.

The unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of MICHAEL LAMBRIX, charged with "receiving, recording and registering bets and wagers on a horse race," in which the court held that merely by receiving a memorandum from the bettor Lambrix did not "record or register" the bet, has been relied on by not a few persons to "knock out" the Hughes anti-gambling laws. But the court is careful to point out that the alleged offence was committed prior to the amendment of the law in 1910 by which book making and pool selling with or without writing were made a crime. That amendment followed the decision of the court in the Lichtenstein case, in which it was held that making a bet or wager unaccompanied by a record was not a crime. The brix case, and the rejoicing of would be gamblers over the decision seems to be at east premature.

THE THIRD TERM CANDIDATE.

Letting In the Light. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Funny now plain a thing is after you see it

headline "Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt" led me to the light: "I will accept the nomina-

A little further down I came to the ex-planation. People would think the Colonel was for Taft. Awful! Thousands might e misled and think Taft was a bully good President, merely on account of the Colo nel not saying anything. Therefore the Colonel had to declare that he would accept,

NEW YORK, March 6

Doing to a Frazzle

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has always been a question as to what we shall do with our ex-Presidents. Now we have Now we have pop an excellent opportunity to "do" on

NEWARE, N. J., March 6. The Example of Washington. TO THE EDITOR OF TRE SUN-Sir: Though

by comparison with the example of Lin-coln, he has not yet had the hardihood to compare his latest action with that of Wash-

VERITAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6. Mr. Orator Puff. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The schoolboys in the '50s used to speak a piece entitled "Mr. Crator Puff," "who had two tones to his voice," &c. If Mr. Puff has departed he has left a legatee. C. A. F.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6. A Very Mournful Ballad of and Pempadeur. Said Theodore to Pempadeur.

"You run and I will keep the score!" Said Pompadour to Theodore, I'll take your pledge," and off he tore! Called Theodore to Pomapdour.

"Come back! I'll run myself some more! Cried Pompadour to Theodore, 'Square Deal' is treason's rampant roar! And Theodore and Pompadour

Are hand in glove, alas, no more! Both Pompadour and Theodore Are thirsting for each other's gore! SQUARE DEALER.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Why Is the Drama a Shoehorn for Drink? acts and 965 scenes. We didn't wait till the end of the performance. I forget how long it lasted, but my intimate was thirsty just as often as the act

Why this overwhelming thirst at the theatre Many things have driven men to drink, but by the instantaneous way it sends your neighbor scutling over your toes the drama is, and must hav been for a long time, in a sad state of decadence.

And with all due deference it is quite as much of a nuisance to keep handing the lady next you a glass of water as it is to have a bibulous wretch of a man repeating "Pardon me" when a lapse of two years is supposed to take place.

A Popular Medical Proverb.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A correspondent of THE SUN seems to think the propos

ion "Feed a cold and starve a fever" is absurd, be-

a fever. The correspondent is quite right in his premises, but the quotation is wrong. It should be "If you feed a cold you will have to starve a fever." That's the whole thing in a nutshell. NEW YORK, March 6. GROBOR C. PRATT.

Museum Pictures. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the rice in to-day's SUN about the W. M. Chase collection of pictures the writer remarks that there are few "museum pictures" in the collection. What is meant by "museum pictures"? As the expression is used here it rather implies that Mr. Chase's pictures are better than those four in museums.

ELTN. March 6. Where Are the Police? When there's an addition up at Bronz Park. Say, a tiger or kangaroo.

I he makes, se is cortain he will, his mark,
Tee'll find his career in "Who's Soo."

THE MOB AS COURT.

Roosevelt's Proposal to Make Popular Caprice an Absolute Despot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is the teaching of history that no great change should be made in the fundamental law that the framers heeded and acted upon this theory, and the demand of Mr. Roosevelt and other radicals that a judicial de-cision on a constitutional question shall be subject to popular interest on the state of the popular interest of the popular inter subject to popular interpretation at an ordinary election invites the suspicion that they fear the result of sober consideration which the ordained processes of amendment demand. The fact that a convention is in session in Ohio for the purpose of forming a new Constitution is conclusive proof that the people can and will make such changes in their fundamental law as the changed conditions require.

it shall be understood by the people so that their social conduct may be conformed thereto, but the adoption of these radical in Tripoli and printing them in a book for circulation in the public schools. This step was taken at the suggestion of the Italian Queen Mother, who at New Year's the function of the court to give force and proposed the publication of such a volume proposed the publication of such a volume its application to the case under consideration or to declare the law unconstitutional ation or to declare the law unconstitutional ation or to declare the law unconstitutional failure in that line, and try another line; court does not consider nor apply the politias well as seaports. Just south of Biskra cal, economic or any other kind of philoso on the edge of the Sahara an aviation camp phy of the eighteenth or any other century It is not empowered to consider a law phil osophically at all. The law cannot come before it for interpretation except in an actual and concrete case. The devotion of our courts to their duty of determining the legislative intent of a law or a constitutional pro case. The Supreme Court took every means to show that this decision was to give effect to the meaning which Congress designed furnished with supplies.

The station at Tuggurt has already been furnished with supplies. meaning was necessary to give the law validity. As ex-Judge Grosscup has pointed out, a literal view of the law would bring under its penalty, for example, two farmers who had agreed not to sell their grain except at a certain price, a meaning which not even the most rabid denouncer of that decision dared to offer as the legislative inten of the law.

Mr. Roosevelt admits that these de

cisions would have been just and right thirty or forty years ago. This would seem to destroy his whole reasoning. Since the fundamental law with regard to property or the extension of the functions of Government has not been changed in that time, a Judge who should give a decision to meet merely a popular idea of justice in any case would wilfully and deliberately violate his oath of office. The Constitution provides the method of its amendment, and any change made in any other manner is usurpation of authority, whether by Judge or Executive.

ment will suffice to correct the evils spoken of because the same Judges' will interpret the amendment is a reflection on the intelligence and integrity of the courts or o the capacity of the people to incorporate in an amendment an intelligent expression of their will. If an amendment shou adopted giving the legislative power authority to distribute the risks of physical injury in industrial occupations between employer and employee, does any one dare assert that any court would attempt to nullify that amendment by reading into it meaning not intended?

In all trials for serious or capital crimes or trials having great public interest it is iniversally recognized that the jury must be free and kept free from influence which would lead it to a false verdict, and especially from the contaminating influence of public prejudice. If this is not possible in the community where the trial should Yes, of course. I myself will accept district in order that justice may not miss \$1,000,000 if anybody "tenders" it to me. carry; but in interpreting a judicial decision it is proposed to place the Judge and jury (the people) in the greatest measure under that justice may not miss the state of the people in the greatest measure under the people in the greatest me this baleful influence by making it the issue of a hard and no doubt bitter cam-paign. That the popular review of judicial decisions would stir up strong feeling and deep prejudices will be readily seen when we consider that it must be of sufficient public interest to demand popular interpre-tation. Mr. Roosevelt asserts that it is very important regard there has been a marvellous evolution in a few hundred years.

side of Massachusetts. That is whether in the State of Massachusetts a serious attempt has been made to impede the serious attempt has been made to impede th If it is not possible now to give advance information as to the application of the law in all cases, how much less so will it be when judicial decisions are referred to ble for the Executive or any other officer to state the meaning of the law when a

neaning generally held? Mr. Roosevelt descants vociferously on the fact that Judges disagree as to the meaning of law or a constitutional right. If Judges versed in the law and sworn to maintry to justify all his extraordinary actions tain it disagree as to its provisions, he we expect greater precision and uniformity of interpretation from a popular referen pression to its will at the moment and not to interpret its former declarations? Under what guidance of human experience may it be learned that the popular expression is declaration of its verdict rather than i

There is one thing more desirable democracy, although it appears to be overlooked for the time being, and that is lib erty, liberty based on law whose main outlines are the product of centuries of For this our Revolutionary war was fought and our independence declared, and our Constitution for its maintenance was adopted, a defence and protection against both the usurpations and zealous ambitions of its officers and the unrestrained partisanship of a mere majority of our citizens.

M. P. EBERHART.

AKRON, Ohio, March 4.

"THE GREATER IRELAND."

Irish Children in the United States Are Taught to Honor It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After expressing himself in a hash of facts and ancies about the Irish race "W. P. P. tells the Irish to become Americans. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I was advice is gratuitous in the extreme. The in China I took's friend to a native comedy in 450 Irish child is taught to honor America. The Irish people are proud of America as the greater Ireland. Ungrateful the rould be indeed did they forget their deep obligation to America. Over half a century ago Ireland was at

its lowest ebb. Famine had decimated the people. Then the exodus to America be-gan. From a land of starvation the Irish came to a land of plenty; from a land o came to a land of pienty; from a land of ignorance they came to a land of knowledge; from a land where they were degraded and oppressed they came to a land of freedom. Men inert and poor in the land of oppression became active and prosperous in the land of opportunity.

The exiles did not forget the old land. They gave it meral and financial support and have aided in raising their people in Ireland from the slough of ignorance and despondency to intelligence and hopefulness.

America has been the salvation of the Irish race, and on this account has a particular claim on the Irishman. The Irishman is ever ready to honor the claim.

PATRICK SHERIDAN O'REILLY.

NEW YORE, March 6.

The Appropriate Chimney Pot.

From the London Chronicle.
In some parts of the world the silk hat is still the professional headgear of the chimney sweep.

About a dozen years ago the writer constantly
observed this in Württemberg, and last year be ound the same combination in Switzerl

Darkened Windows.

Knicker—The eye is the window of the soul. Bocker—You look as though a suffragette had The Modern Mortgage

-How many mortgages has he on

Out of Work, He Warns Other Young Men MRS. TAFT SPENDS DAY Against Entering His Profession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am out of work for nearly five months. I occurred to me that my experience may be except on the deliberate decision and gen-eral agreement of a large majority of the template entering the engineering profespeople. The requirements for the amend-sion. I received my education in a good ment of our national Constitution show school and had no difficulty in obtaining work on the engineer corps of railroad here and in the West at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$120 a month. Three tim the six years following graduation I was "let out on indefinite leave of absence because winter had set in, the appropriation ran out, or because a new regime seek ing a record for economy always lope off the engineers' heads first. Not once have I lost a position for in-

competence.
I am now 30 years old, out of a job, with

a profession which my past experience has proved to be unstable, an experience which will only be duplicated in the future, The most desirable thing about law is that for all construction is rushed to con as soon as possible, in order to realize on

but what? I may become a salesman, or after sinking my final cash in a busines school I may learn enough stenography or typewriting to earn \$10 to \$12 a week This is certainly a lovely finish to the ideals accompanying the sheepskin. However accompanying the sneepasin. However as I said, my object is not to register a calamity howl, but if possible to deter those youngsters hwho, inspired by pictures of "engineers on the job" may fancy engineering a splendid, noble, lucrative profession Splendid, yes, but far from lucrative. Thousands of men who are in business and can tell a cosine from a sump are making sala ries which are dazzling compared to the grudgingly paid to worried, hard working engineers, who are put off the payroll as soon as they possibly can be dispensed Ex-ENGINEER

NEW YORK, March 6.

THE JAPANESE IN COREA. Their Complete Control Indicated by the Closing of Mission Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The losing of mission schools in Cores by the Japanese appears to me the beginning of the end. After the Emperor's forced abdicaion and the annexation of Corea by Japan the Japanese, clever tacticians, made much of the individual American missionary, and used whatever influence with the people he had to further their own political ends. To-day, the ends attained, the Japanes begin to "shut the Christian schools," a they want the Corean future citizen to n Corea naturally resents this, for he has fine, well feathered berth, thanks to the olind generosity of American foreign mission enthusiasts, and also to the sheeplike haracter of the ignorant Corean. Realizing that the plank under their feet is being moved by the Janus faced Japanese juggler, the self-confident missionaries may possibly

moved by the Janus faced Japanese juggler, the self-confident missionaries may possibly conspire in an impotent, selfish way against Japanese methods, but it will be in vain.

By the way, a fine specimen of proselyting American missionary I saw two years ago when I left Corea. At Nandaimon station in Seoul a typical missionary with his wife and five children took possession of the entire first class apartment. Before the train started a hundred male and female missionary throats shouted: "Farewell, brother, farewell!" May you come back heavily laden with the treasures of the Lord!" After we left the station I discovered a pale, gentle looking Corean lad of some six teen summers who was standing near the "brother's" seat. This boy, the son of a former Cabinet Minister, was on his way to some college in the I nited States and he had been recommended to the prospective collector of the Lord's treasures by some brother remaining behind. I watched for about ten minutes to see if the missionary would offer one of the seats occupied by the noisy children and his numerous packages to the young Corean. No offer being made, I cleared the seat in front of me of some rugs and offered it to the tired young traveller bound for Christian America. When I made a complaint to the station master at a way station about the intolerable behavior of the five missionary children it was discovered that the party was travelling first class on second class tickets, and for the rest of the journey the young Corean and myself had the whole compartment to ourselves.

TRAVELLER.

THE ACABE.

myself had the selves.
WASHINGTON, March 6.

THE AGAPE.

Primitive Christian Love Feast Kept

Various Sects and Communities. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The V. J., that as far as he could find out a love feast, known as the agape to the primitive Christians, had not been held in 1,700 years. That may be true so far as the Methodie piscopal Church is concerned, but it is not

true of other denominations. The agape, or love feast, is practised at present by Mennonites, Dunkards, German Baptists and other religious bodies; so, s least, says Dr. A. H. Newman in the New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia of Religious

Knowledge (Vol. I., p. 98).

Further, away back in 1846 at Sparton. Somersetable, England, the same was held originally quite decorously, in the conventual establishment of the Agapemonites a communistic body founded by a clergy-man named Samuel Starkey. He was assisted by the Rev. Henry James Prince, obtained a very considerable following, but the immoralities of some of its members brought the Agapemone into disrepute.
Then, again, in much more modern times was the Rev. Mr. Piggott of South London fame, who initiated something similar to the agape and reaped the regard usually granted

to such enthusiasts for their zeal.

A certain Henry Nicholas of Münster in Westphalia, who held himself to be greater Westphalia, who held himself to be greater than Moses or Christ, is supposed to have been the founder of a society with similar aims and character which existed in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, It was known as the Family of Love—to which old Fuller added, "or Lust, rather." Investigations show, however, that the founder was more probably David George, a fanatic of Delft, who died in 1858. So great, had the numbers of the sect become by 1880 that Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation for the hunting out and punishing of "the damnable sect."

If Mr. Sloan or any reader of The Sun cares to inform himself on the subject generally, let him consult the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia and Hepworth Dixon's "Spirits ual Wives," published in 1868.

NEW YORE, March 6.

rtemus Ward's Story of His Effect on "Van TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

Ward's own account of his relations with Venity
Fair was something like this: "Poor Vanity Pair/
They wanted comic copy. I wrote some. It NEW YORK, March 6. The Manhattan Philosopher on Finance.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A man may he a bora fool in every other respect, but if he has he money making faculty he will come out ahead very time. It is a low order of ability, but it pays. The philosopher would start of the bay tree.
Anancier would fourish like a green bay tree.
E. H. J. An Old Trinity Pipe Organ.

From the Mount Morris Enterprise.
The oldest pipe organ in the United States is said to be in St. John's Epicsopal Church at Cirde it was the first organ used in old Trinity Church. New York city, and was given to that church by Queen Anne A Kentucky Skyscraper.

From the Murray Ledger.

Coilie Pool has just completed a akyscraper show and office building on the Gettin lot adjoining the county jali. The building is one-half

Short Poem on Veractt Teddy did, said he didn't: Said he did, Teddy didn't

AT LAWRENCE HEARING

ternoon to Listen to Testimony.

So Interested She Returns in Af-

POLICE DENY CLUBBING

Captain Asserts That He Was On Duty to See There Was No V:olence.

the President listened to-day while the unicipal authorities of Lawrence, Mass., told how they policed the city when 25,000 mill operatives were on strike. Mrs. Taft reached the committee room soon after the committee convened at 10 o'clock and, returning to the afternoon session, did not leave until nearly 5 o'clock. Upon her arrival, accompanied by Miss Anderson, her niece, Mrs. Taft passed through the crowd of strikers, strike

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- The wife of

sympathizers and other spectators that crowded close around the witness in the big room. She made her way to the plat-form on which the committee was seated and for a few moments she stood behind Chairman Henry of Texas watching C. F. Lynch, Commissioner of Public Safety of Lawrence, the witness on the stand. Mrs. Taft was not recognized for som time, but finally the wife of Representative

Rainey of Illinois arose and gave her a The President's wife took her chair. place immediately beside the Socialist Representative from Wisconsin, Victor Berger, who is conducting the case of the strikers before the committee. At various times throughout the morning session Mrs. Taft and the Wisconsin Socialist conversed, discussing the testi-

A short time after the afternoon see had begun Mrs. Taft returned to her place The authorities of the city of Lawrence and the State of Massachusetts presented their case to the Rules Committee. They Contradicted the testimony of the strikers to the effect that women and children were clubbed by the police when an atempt was made to send the children from Lawrence John J. Sullivan, the captain, who was

in charge of the police who arrested the women and children at the Lawrence railroad station, was the principal witness of the day. "There was no brutality, no clubbing. no beating of women and children there that day," he declared. "I was there for the purpose of seeing that no violence

but merely "detained."

"Just what do you mean by the term "placed under arrest'?" demanded Representative Lenroot.

Lynch could not explain and admitted that he knew nothing about law. He said that although he was in charge of the police he had no authority over the militia.

militia.

Citizens and the city government, Lynch declared, had endeavored in vain to arrange a meeting between the strikers and the mill owners looking to a settlement of the strike. The mill owners, he said, refused to negotiate with the strikers organization and said they would only deal with individuals.

Lynch said that the children were prevented from leaving Lawrence because he feared they would not be sent to proper places.

"Did you instruct the police to determine whether these children were going to proper places?" asked Stanley.
"No."

"No."
"Did you instruct the police to insist upon the written consent of their parents."
"Yes."
"Did you read the law under which you say you acted?" demanded Stanley.
"I did not."
"I should think not!" commented Stanley.

"I should think not!" commented Sten-ley.

"Did you order your police to lock up women and children or to club them if they did try to leave the city?"

"I left that to the man immediately in charge, Capt. Sullivan.*

City Solicitor Murphy of Lawrence was the last witness of the day. He discussed the legal phase of the trial of the women and children who had been arrested at the railroad station.

railroad station. NEW MILL STRIKE CONFERENCE

Industrial Workers and Woolen Company People to Meet. LAWRENCE, Mass., March 6.-At a meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World strike committee to-day a

committee of ten was named to attend a conference with officials of the American Woolen Company at the State House to-morrow. The ten men selected are

to-morrow. The ten men selected are the ones who conferred with the Woolen Company's people last week.

Judge Mahoney in the police court intimated that hereafter those convicted of intimidating workers would be fined the extreme penalty, \$100.

The sight of heavy picket lines this morning undoubtedly influenced many who had intended to return to work not to do so. Some who were unterrified by the demonstration and persisted in their efforts to get to the mills were roughly handled by the plokets.

Twelve arrests were made, eight women and four men. In the arrests were feund some new nationalities. Heretofore anywhere from ten to twenty countries have been represented. A Mexican and a Brazilian were taken this morning, the first of either nationality.

The mill agents say they made gains but admitted that they were not as large as they had expected.

Commissioner of Labor Neill observed things on the picket line this morning, as did John Graham Brooks, pr ofessor of California. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst is in town.

An Acknowledgment.

A friend has sent to THE SUN \$5 to be Lawrence strikers. It has been fowarded to Mrs. Sloans of the woman's committee of the Socialist party at 239 East Eighty-fourth street. Mrs. Sloans's committee is in charge of the children's fund and all gifts should be sent directly to them.